

March 1974

# EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

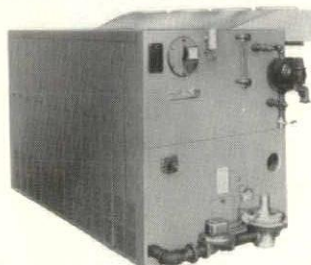




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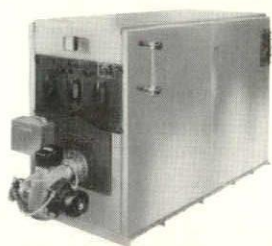
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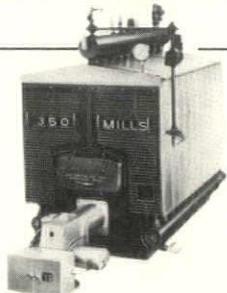


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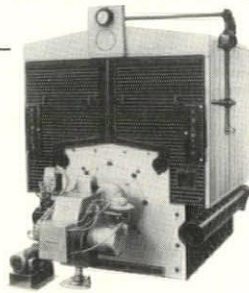


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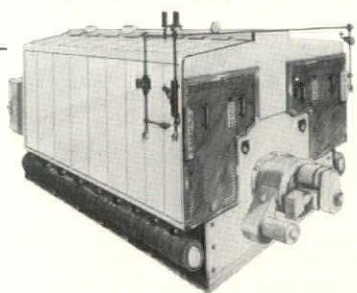
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# EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

MARCH 1974

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Reprinted from May/June 1969 Empire State Architect

COVER: Reception Area, AMF World Headquarters  
Photo by Gil Amiago

INSERT: How To Find, Evaluate, Select, Negotiate  
With An Architect — AIA Publication

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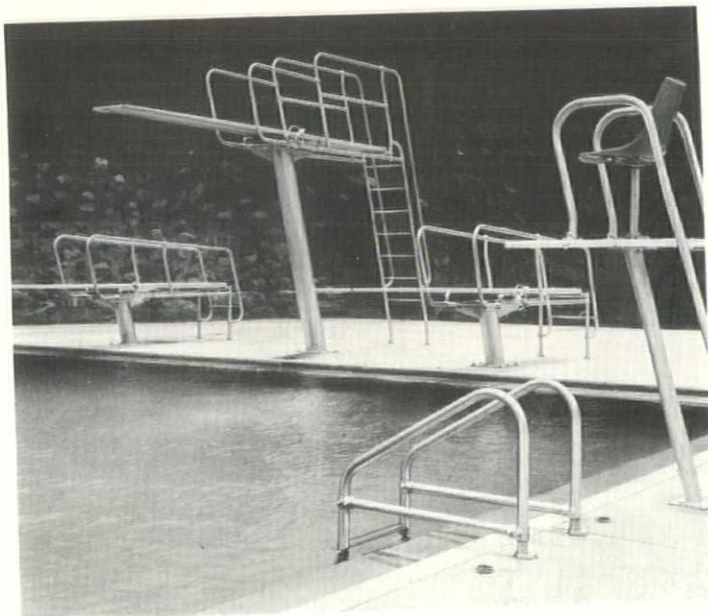
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## letters to the editor

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** An article on Construction Management by E. Gilbert Barker, AIA, prompted several letters to the Editor, one requesting data and back-up documents as a guideline for construction management. A letter from the General Building Contractors is published in full at their request, on the claim that the article harmed GBC. Mr. Barker and the Editor apologize for any possible harm, since none was intended.

### Letter to the Editor:

The General Building Contractors of New York State, Inc. (The N.Y. State Building Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America) take issue with the allegation contained in an article entitled, "Construction...A Logical Extension!" which appeared in the September 1973 issue, *Empire State Architect*.

A state-wide association of general contractors is accused of boycotting work. This same association is charged with "childish restraint of trade". There is one State-wide association of general contractors with an interest in building work extant in this State. It is the G.B.C. with which the N.Y. State Association of Architects has enjoyed a constructive and productive relationship over a period of 15 years. Those Members of the N.Y. State Association of Architects who serve on the Building Industry Coordination Committee, now chaired by Mr. John N. Highland, Jr., FAIA and co-chaired by Daniel F. Giroux, AIA, are well aware of this Association's policies given a project the documents for which are not in accordance with statute and which do not incorporate the recommendations of the N.Y. State Association of Architects/G.B.C. Joint Committee. Both gentlemen know from experience of our specification reviews, of our calls upon the professional seeking conformance with statute and good practice and of our litigation given violations of pertinent statutes. All these actions, short of litigation, are taken without knowledge of those contractors who anticipate bidding a given project. The author of the subject article on more than one occasion has been the beneficiary, or victim, depending on one's point-of-view, of G.B.C. spec reviews and direct representations. The final step in G.B.C. efforts to insure compliance with statutory mandates is litigation and, as of this date, the Association has successfully made its point in cases known as *Richards v. Voorheesville*, *Forrest v. Kingston*, *G.B.C. v. Marathon*, *G.B.C. v. Ellenburg*, *G.B.C. v. County of Oneida*, and *G.B.C. v. Syracuse*.

Just as the unicorn is a mythical beast, so is that "state wide General Contractors organization" charged with a boycott and "childish restraint of trade". The Members of this Association take a great deal of pride in their competence, in their skill, responsibility and integrity and just as much pride in insuring the free interplay of market forces, that economic philosophy labeled *laissez faire*. If the G.B.C. favors a concept, all know of it. If the G.B.C. looks with disfavor on a concept which is violative of statute and good practice, all know of it. We do not play games. We are

(continued on page 22)





# You're only looking at one side of the cost saving story

Architect: B. Kellenyi, Red Bank, N.J.

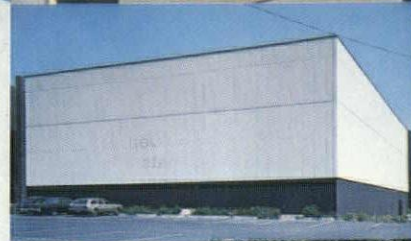
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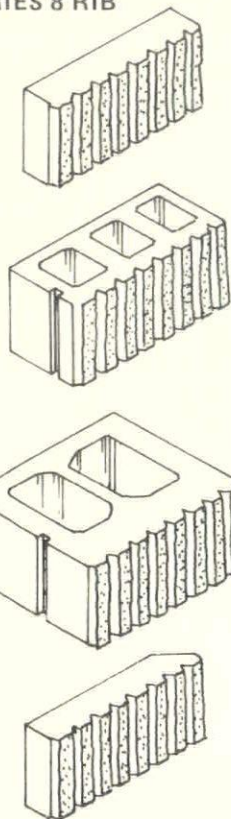
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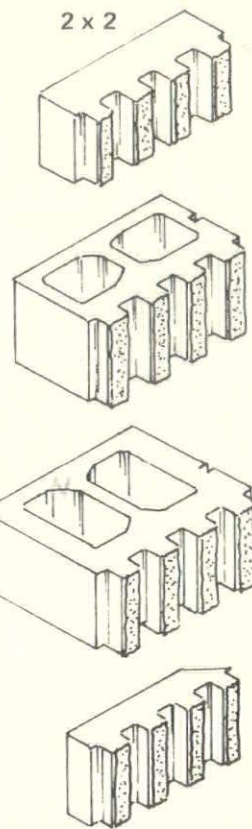
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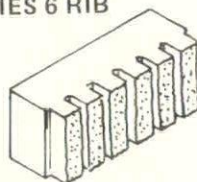
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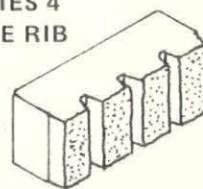
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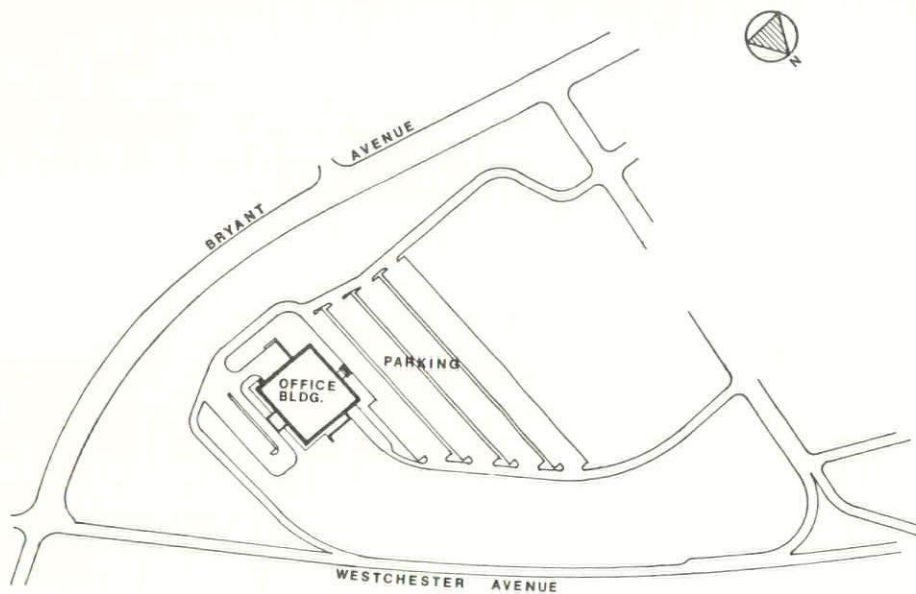
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Night view looking towards the front entrance.  
Employees parking and entrance is opposite.

Photo: Gil Amiago



Site Plan

Brodsky, Hopf & Adler;  
Architects & Engineers

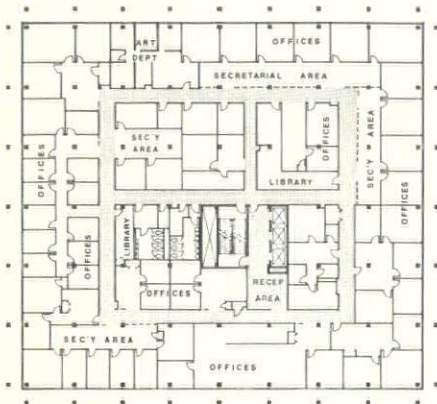


## CORPORATION HEADQUARTERS

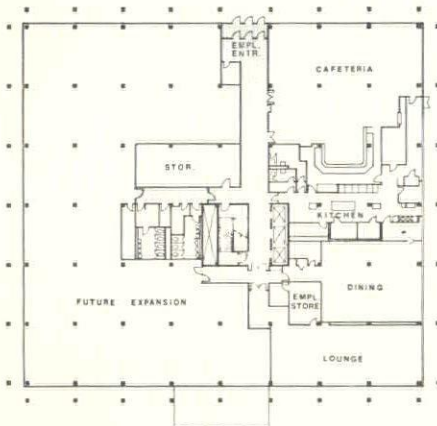
**EDITOR'S NOTE:** A series of corporate headquarters buildings reveal some insights to planning assuming that automobile transportation is readily available. The 1974 energy crisis may make obsolete this type of solution to the corporate image.

# AMF WORLD HEADQUARTERS

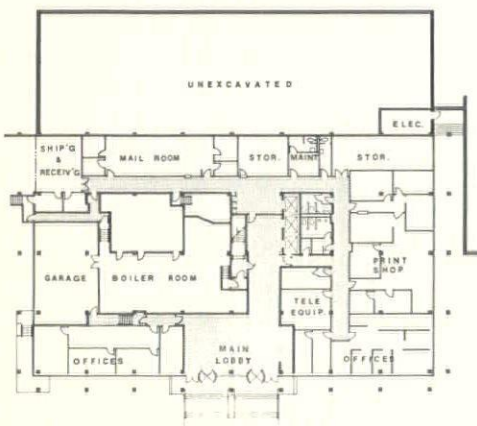
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK



Second Floor



First Floor



Ground Floor Plan

When a large company decides to move its headquarters to the suburbs, the problems that cause them to leave the central metropolitan area are primarily social and economic. However, once the decision to move is made, the problems they frequently meet are architectural.

The one problem probably most frequently encountered is that suburban office construction is often of a speculative nature and, the tendency of developers is to provide minimum standards in lighting, air conditioning, sound proofing and general quality of materials.

Another problem is the tendency of corporations to buy space by the square foot without adequate realization of how the building configuration can be translated into functional floor space. Too little consideration is given to interior layout and design and how they may be effected by the building configuration.

In addition because of the speculative nature of most suburban office buildings, there is frequently difficulty in obtaining a low maintenance structure which is solidly constructed and will not incur sizeable preventive and continuing maintenance costs. All too many suburban buildings are designed without the necessary flexibility for the growth and change which all companies undergo. This, of course can result in a building which suits the company when it is built, but is insuitable for them should their staffing or organizational structure change.

In addition, all too frequently the bland little office boxes which are found in most suburban areas do not take advantage of the latitudes available to the Architect in providing a distinctive, yet economical building design suited to the client's corporate image. Careful planning is the obvious answer. The recent 126,000 square foot AMF corporate headquarters building in White Plains is an example of how architect, developer, and corporate management can work together to plan these problems out of existence, and to create a building which meets all of the tenant's present needs as well as his future requirements.

The architects and engineers, worked closely with the AMF Incorporated staff, as well as the developer, in resolving each of the problems.

(continued on page 20)





Steel and concrete structure on high ground in 50 acre site. Front of building faces 16 degrees north of west, enabling blinds to remain open 95% of daylight hours.

Photo: Alexandre Georges

CORPORATION HEADQUARTERS

# UNION CAMP CORPORATION

WAYNE, NEW JERSEY

ARCHITECTS: Schofield & Colgan, Nyack, New York

The fact that Union Camp Corp. is a leading manufacturer of forest-based products had something to do with its choosing a woodland setting for its new home office—but that's hardly the whole story.

The firm was primarily after efficiency, privacy, and an ability to expand, none of which were adequately provided by its former headquarters in New York's venerable Woolworth Building. Its new facility in Wayne, N. J. — provides all three.

**1. Expansion.** With 150,000 square feet of usable space, the five-story structure is roomy enough for five years' projected growth. A ten-year plan—considered but rejected— would have resulted in a building far too large for present needs.



**2. Privacy.** With executives frequently on the phone to plants and customers, with many conferences and visitors to be entertained, privacy is paramount. Union Camp planners did recognize and research the usefulness of wall-less office a la Quick-borner, but opted for private offices as more appropriate here. Secretaries are stationed outside each office; there is no clerical bullpen.

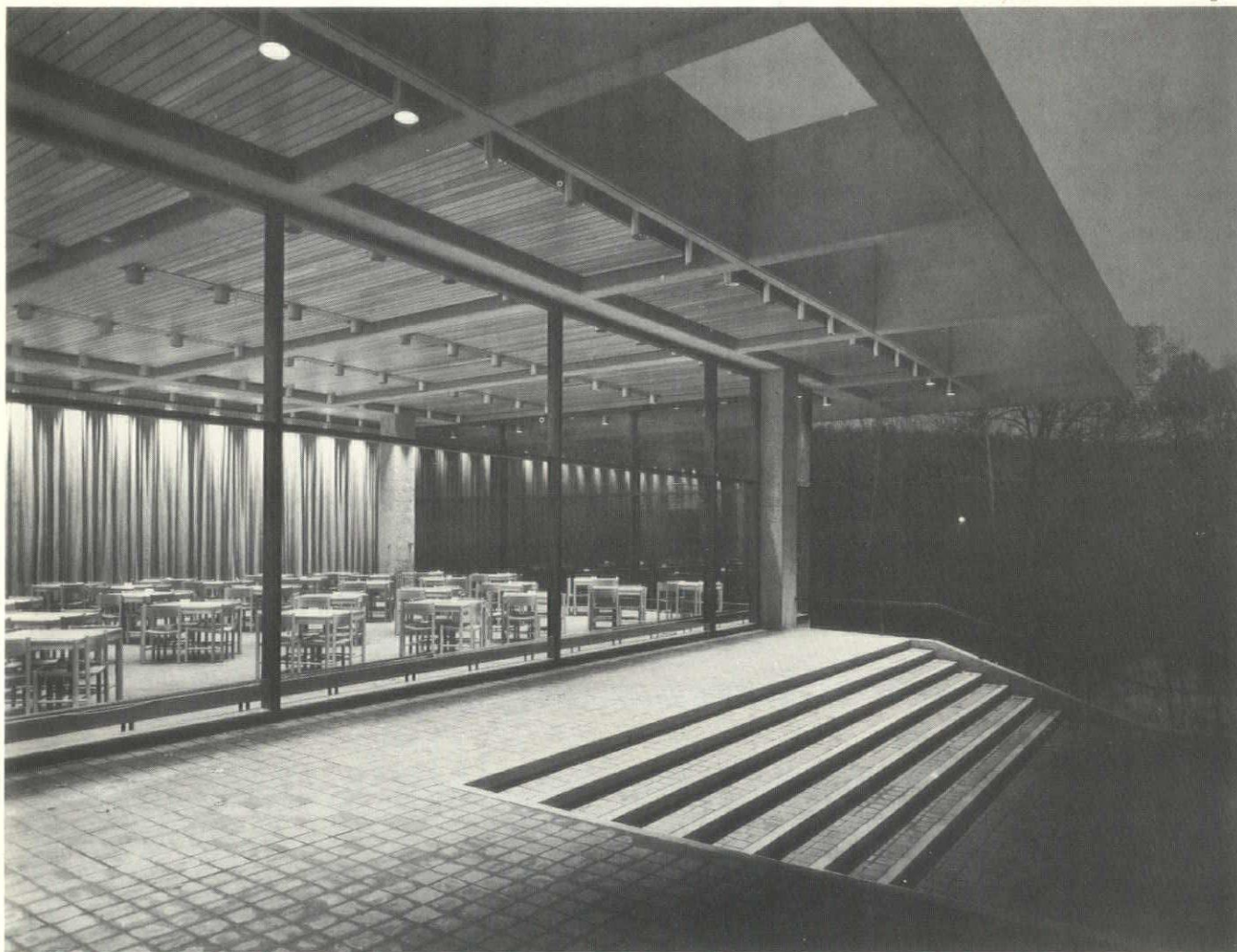
**3. Efficiency.** It takes many forms, from the obvious benefits of consolidating previously scattered departments, to the scores of localized improvements that came out of an employee survey ("What would you like to see improved?") before the architects, Schofield & Colgan of Nyack, N.Y., ever put pencil to paper.

**4. Design Solution:** Analysis of the problem indicated that the building consists of three areas: 1) General Offices, 2) Offices related to visitors from the outside and 3)

Support spaces. The general offices were placed in a three story block elevated above the site to take advantage of the view. Offices related to visitors were placed under the three story block at the entry level. Support spaces such as Computer Room, Training Room, Kitchen and Supply were placed in a podium which is above grade on the east side. The Cafeteria is in a separate block which cantilevers over the lake so that employees will have a sense of being out of the main building at lunch hour. An enclosed well 40' x 40' penetrates through the upper four floors to unify them visually and to provide an accent in the corridors. The offices are laid out on a 5' x 5' module. Parking is worked around a knoll off to one side of the site so that the building is not surrounded by cars.

**5. Construction and Materials:** Poured in place concrete up to second floor. Steel frame with precast sunscreen top three floors. Plaster on block or movable metal partitions in offices. Acoustical tile ceilings, carpeted floors.

Photo: Alexandre Georges



Floodlit terrace outside Union Camp Corp. cafeteria overlooks two-acre lake and surrounding woodlands. Lake, enlarged and now kept full by a well, doubles as fire sump. The new headquarters building houses 525 employees, 225 of whom were recruited from the Wayne, N.J., area.





Photo: Bill Rothschild

Exterior view of entrance area of the new Volvo of American Corporation Headquarters.

CORPORATION HEADQUARTERS

# VOLVO of AMERICA

Rockleigh Industrial Park  
NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY

Volvo Corporation of America's new headquarters building shares 24.3 wooded acres with Volvo Distributing Inc.'s office building and warehouse in Rockleigh Industrial Park, straddling the New York, New Jersey State Line, 25 miles north of mid-town Manhattan.

The two story, 54,000 sq. ft. building, completed in February, 1973, cost \$3,150,000.00. It presently houses 100 people and has the ability to house 200 without expansion. A steel frame structure, with an aluminum and (neoprene gasketed) glass curtain wall, it utilizes a concrete slab on grade and a structural cellular metal deck with a

concrete topping for the second floor construction. The metal deck doubles as an electrical and telephone raceway, and contains recessed multi-service outlets on 5'-0" staggered centers.

Probably the most outstanding feature of the building is the large unobstructed second floor office landscape area, which measures 100' wide by 215' long without interior columns.

A prerequisite for an ideal office landscape area is the availability of a large, unobstructed space, affording the



ARCHITECT: Goldstone, Dearborn & Hinz

INTERIOR & LANDSCAPE DESIGN: Goldstone, Dearborn & Hinz

CONSULTING ENGINEERS: Beck, Simon & Mantel  
James Mongitore Associates, Inc.

easy arrangement and re-arrangement of furniture and workgroups to suit the changing needs of the company. Open space, along with the careful selection of acoustical and finish materials, is necessary to dissipate noises from individual activities and blend them together into an overall background ambient sound. Another important provision to allow flexibility in furniture arrangement is a constant source of electrical and telephone services, preferably in some unobtrusive way.

In order to create such a large clear space, 54" deep open web steel joists were employed. The finished coffered ceiling in the office landscape area is composed of 5' x 5' suspended extruded aluminum grid modules, integrating heating, ventilating, air conditioning, sprinklers, lighting, and acoustical requirements.

Separate two story lobby entrances for visitors and employees tie the two main floors of the building together. An intermediate level mezzanine protrudes beyond the plane of the building to form an entrance canopy at the visitors lobby and houses a 10' x 40' curved ceramic mural.

Conference rooms (flexible in size by the use of folding walls), a 100 seat auditorium and the employee entrance are contained in a secondary two story masonry element on the north side of the building. This solid mass, finished primarily in gray glazed brick, is placed in contrast to the dark solar gray glass of the main structure and helps to define a protected terrace area adjacent to the first floor cafeteria.

The basis of energy conservation in the Volvo building lies in it's sound planning, attention to detail and tight, quality construction, with insulation properly specified and installed to reduce thermal transmission and moisture flow through the exterior skin and walls.

The building utilizes insulated masonry cavity walls on the first floor, which houses the storage, computer, maintenance and service facilities. Small windows are used throughout this floor, except at the cafeteria, to reduce heat flow.

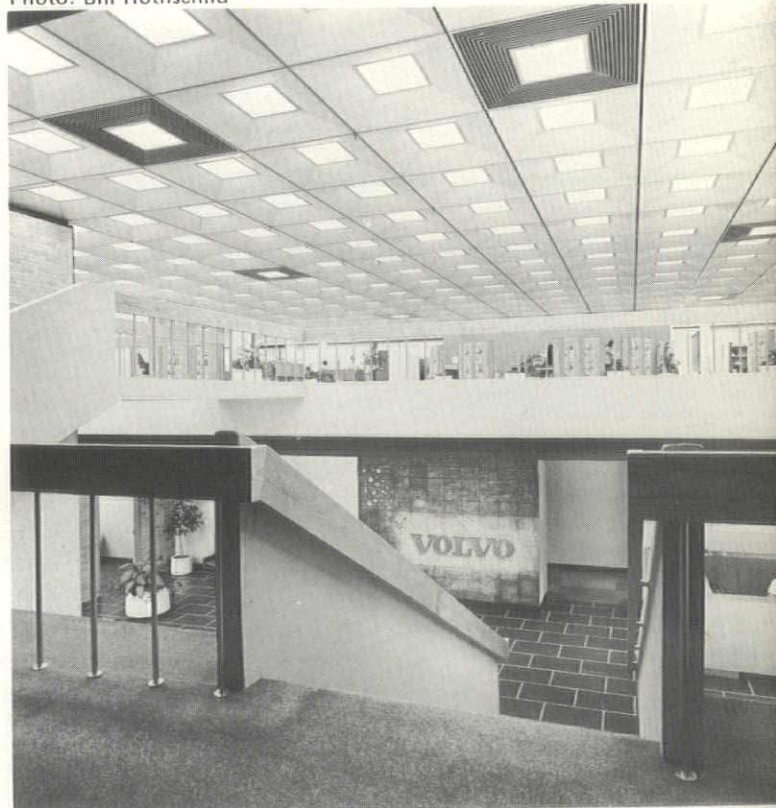
The second floor is enclosed in a highly refined, completely insulated gasketed thermal curtain wall framing system (U-value 0.6). Because of the neoprene gasket, there is no through metal connection from outside to inside: Heat transfer is reduced and no condensation occurs up to 70°F with relative humidity to 35%, even with an outdoor temperature of -20°F.

Mechanically, the building features an energy conservation conditioning system. Series of perimeter and concealed ceiling heat pump units are tied into a two pipe closed loop water circuit: Energy is conserved by pumping heat from warm spaces to cold spaces whenever they coexist anywhere in the building.

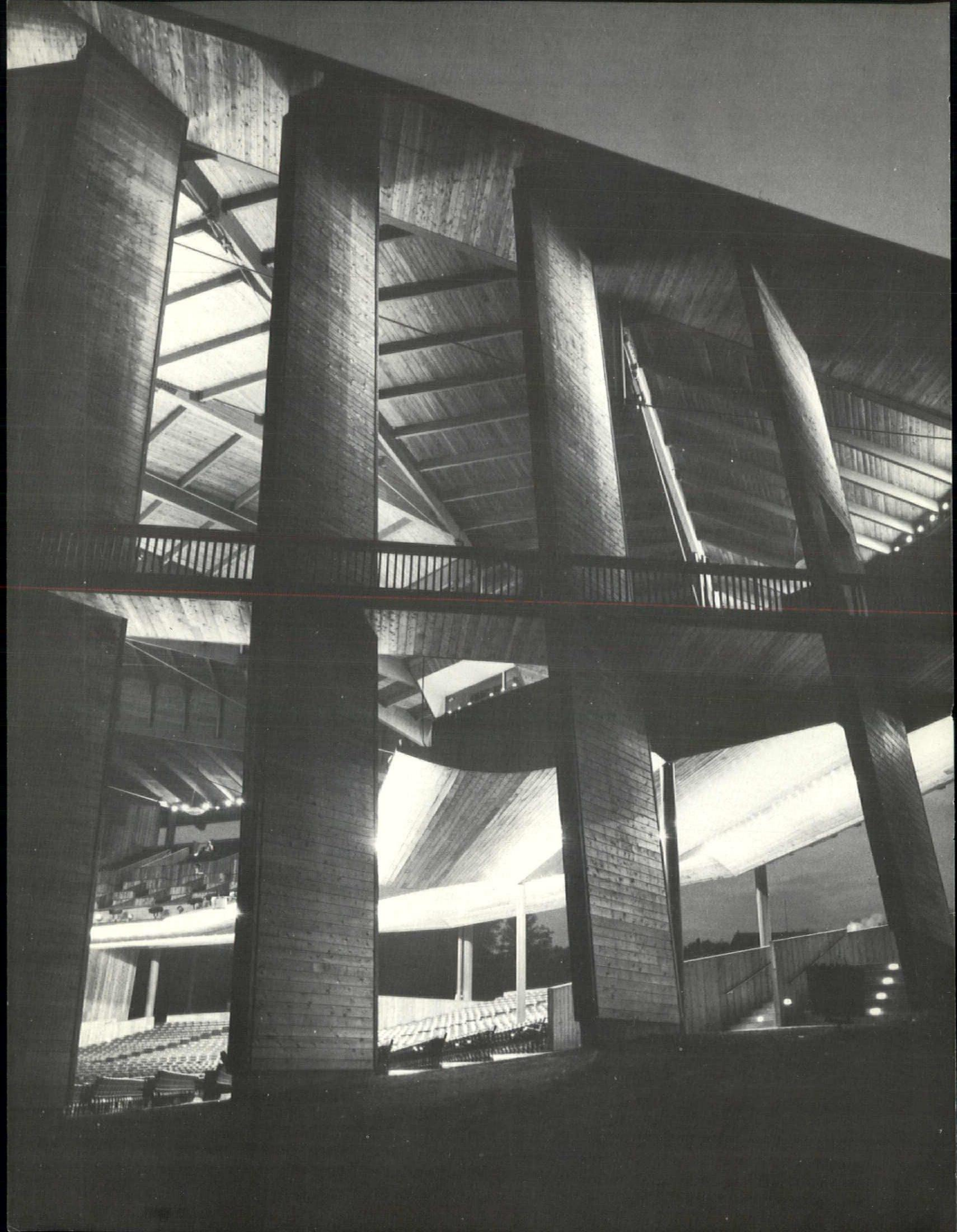
Aluminum was used exclusively as an exterior and extensively as an interior finish material.

Aluminum was also used for all curtain wall window mullions and frames in a set of monumental triple sliding glass doors leading from the dining room to the outdoor terrace, flag poles, light posts, illuminated exterior handrails and as a screen for the airconditioning units on the roof of the building. The combined use of anodized aluminum, glass and glazed face brick on the exterior gives the owner a virtually maintenance free building.

Photo: Bill Rothschild









# Two Timber Structures

**Editor's note:** The first of two articles on the use of glulam construction. Pertinent to energy conservation it should be noted that conversion of wood, from raw state to finished product, regardless of form, consumes much less fuel than the production of any comparable industrial building material.

Glulam is used as load-carrying structural timber framing for roofs and other structural portions of buildings, and for other construction such as bridges, towers and marine installations. The term "structural glued laminated timber" refers to an engineered, stress-rated product of a timber laminating plant, comprising assemblies of suitably selected and prepared wood laminations securely bonded together with adhesives. The grain of all laminations is approximately parallel longitudinally. The individual laminations do not exceed 2 inches in net thickness. The laminations may be comprised of pieces end-joined to form any length, of pieces placed or glued edge to edge to make wider ones, or of pieces bent to curved form during gluing.

Glulam has made possible the production of structural timbers in a wide variety of sizes and shapes. Following is a partial list of the advantages of using engineered structural timber. The entire list is as varied as your specific applications.

**Economy.** Timber construction has historically been recognized as a most economical type of construction. Laminated wood does not require the extra expense of adding false ceilings to cover or disguise the structural framework. Glulam members provide roof support for large clear-span interior space and eliminate the need for load-bearing walls.

**Ease of Installation.** Because glulam members can be prefabricated at the plant to the architect's specifications, they arrive at the site ready for immediate installation. Most glulam structures are installed by local labor forces with mobile construction equipment and hand tools.

**Minimal Maintenance.** Timber is often used where deterioration eliminates use of other structural materials. Since wood substance is relatively inert chemically, under normal conditions it is not subject to chemical change or deterioration. It is resistant to most acids and corrosive agents, including salt, water and rust.

**Durability.** Wood structures, properly designed and constructed, have performed in service with satisfaction for centuries. When recognized principles of design and construction that protect the wood from decay, fungi and insects are applied, the wood should be pressure treated with chemical preservatives to increase durability.

**Safety.** Heavy timber sizes used in glulam construction are difficult to ignite. Glulam burns slowly and resists heat penetration through the formation of self-insulating char, allowing the uncharred inner portion of a large member to maintain its original strength. Also, glulam does not expand or deform enough to push out supporting walls.

(continued)

## FILENE CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Wolf Trap Farm, Virginia

## ARCHITECTS:

MacFayden/Knowles/DeVido  
New York

## STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS:

Lex Zetlin Associates

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERS:

Flock & Kurtz,  
New York

## ACOUSTICAL ENGINEER:

Paul VeneKlosen  
Los Angeles

Project description page 16.

Maris Photo





Maris Photo

Exterior View  
Filene Center of the  
Performing Arts

Laminated members absorb 100 percent impact overloads. Glulam also provides safety under high wind and earthquake conditions.

**Natural Beauty.** No other construction material compares with glulam in architectural and decorative possibilities. Where beauty is an important element, laminated wood is the best choice.

**Versatility.** Laminated members are readily adaptable to most architectural styles, unit arrangements and space requirements, including large clear spans. Glulam permits maximum design freedom. When remodeling is necessary, glulam structural systems can be altered easily and economically.

**Unique Physical Properties.** Wood's resilience permits it to absorb shocks that would rupture or break other materials. The fatigue limit of wood is above customary design stress levels, and wood resists fatigue due to repeated loading. Wood has good excellent insulating qualities. When properly used, glulam will last indefinitely. Left in its natural state, glulam offers an infinite variety of beautiful patterns. It presents a smooth, attractive, enduring surface that can be finished like any other wood product.

**Renewable Resource.** The U.S. has abundant forest resources. Trees are potentially the most plentiful industrial raw material in America. Lumber and plywood for housing and construction, and some 5,000 other products are manufactured from wood, the only renewable building material resource. The U.S. still has nearly 75% as much forest land as existed when Columbus landed. Glulam permits better utilization of available supplies, because the laminating process makes use of several species and grades of lumber. Higher grades of lumber are placed in the areas of highest stress and lower grades are used in areas of lower stress. This efficient utilization insures a continuous available supply of glulam.

**Energy Conservation.** Comparisons reveal that a ton of lumber requires about 430 kilowatt hours of electricity or its equivalent, while the production of a ton of steel takes 2,700 kwh of electricity and a ton of aluminum requires 17,000 kwh.

## HISTORY OF GLULAM

Although glued laminated timber dates back to the early 1900's, when laminated timber bridges and buildings built of softwoods and casein adhesives first appeared in Europe, structural timber laminating didn't reach the U.S. until the 1930's. Through research conducted by engineers at U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisc., the product quickly gained acceptance in this country. Architects soon discovered it offered certain advantages over other structural materials. Glulam members can be fabricated in almost any length, size or shape. Also, manufacturing methods provide unequaled aesthetic qualities. The professional also appreciated the increased strength of wood arranged in laminations. Despite early use of the product, however, very little information was available on the actual strength of members.

After steady but slow expansion of manufacturing volume during the '30's, the glulam industry received a big impetus to growth in the next decade: War time needs created a great demand for heavy timber construction for military, industrial and marine uses, and the industry developed rapidly from that time on.

An important factor in the maturing of the laminating industry was the formation of the American Institute of Timber Construction (AITC) in 1952. The Association is a national non-profit technical service organization of manufacturers and fabricators of glulam products. Initially, the association represented 15 member companies.



### First Commercial Standard Adopted

From the start, AITC was dedicated to providing the industry with technical information. It was through AITC's efforts, working with the Department of Commerce, that the first commercial standard for structural glued laminated timber was developed in the early 1960's. Commercial Standard CS 253-63, the first official document covering minimum requirements for the production of glulam was adopted by the Department of Commerce in 1963 after nearly five years' labor. CS 253-63 was a good achievement to follow AITC's 10-year anniversary. Like many other standards, it covered the materials and methods to be used in manufacture — the lumber to be used in structural laminating, adhesives permissible and manufacturing procedures. It also spelled out production line testing, inspection and quality control requirements and marking and certification procedures.

About the same time, AITC organized its Inspection Bureau to supervise compliance with the Commercial Standard provisions. Composed of an Inspection Bureau manager based at AITC headquarters in Englewood, Colo., and regional field representatives, the Bureau is responsible for making certain that the quality control system in AITC-qualified licensee laminating plants conforms to stringent requirements. The Bureau is the basis for assuring architects, contractors and building officials that glulam members are of specified quality.

### In-Plant Q.C. Programs Established

To meet the quality control requirements which were established by CS 253-63 and later modified under PS 56-73, qualified licensee plants must maintain a quality control department complete with competent personnel and adequate laboratory facilities.

Quality control personnel in AITC licensed plants conduct daily specimen tests and keep accurate records of all findings. Tests performed in compliance with PS 56-73 now include adhesive quality and spread rate tests, a tension or bending test for determining the strength and quality of end joints, a block or core shear test to evaluate face joint strength and quality, and a durability test to evaluate glue line integrity after exposure to simulated long term weather conditions and seasonal changes.

Ski/Skate Chalet at Nevele Country  
Club, Ellenville, N.Y.  
Architect: Dennis Jurow, Middletown, N.Y.

Central design feature of building is a series of glulam arches separated at the center of building by smaller, straight beams and rectangular steel sections, permitting addition of a skylight that runs the full length of the skating rink. Structural system is beams combined with 144,000 board feet of heavy timberdecking.

In-plant quality control personnel are also responsible for in-line tests at various check points in the production operation. These tests include the checking of moisture content, review of the surfacing operation and the checking of pressures and curing conditions during the manufacturing process. Final inspection of product quality prior to shipment also falls under their responsibility.

### AITC Inspection Bureau Supervises Conformance

When a plant adheres to the requirements of PS 56-73, it is permitted to use the AITC Quality Inspected stamp indicating compliance with the current product standard. It is also permitted to use AITC's Certificate of Conformance. This is a 4-copy form filled out by the laminator who keeps one copy and forwards the other three copies to his customer, usually the contractor. In turn, the contractor forwards single copies, as appropriate, to the project architect and/or to the local building code official who will inspect the job.

On some jobs, the fabricator also fills out one of two attachment forms which describe the glulam members in much greater detail than does the Certificate of Conformance. To insure continual adherence to PS 56-73 quality control requirements, AITC's Inspection Bureau visits qualified licensee plants at least once a month. These visits are unannounced. The field representative makes a complete check on the plant's production operation from lumber preparation to final finishing.

(continued)



Photo: John Veltri



He also checks the quality control department, reviewing the records made daily since his last visit, and monitors the tests being performed that day.

Before leaving the plant, the AITC Inspector gives a written report on his findings to the plant manager. Any variances are immediately brought to the fabricator's attention.

#### Quality Control Today Under PS 56-73

Currently the AITC Inspection Bureau has three field representatives located in Eugene, Ore.; Boise, Idaho; and Baton Rouge, La. These field representatives are the building industry's assurance that glulam is being manufactured according to PS 56-73. In specifying that structural glued laminated timber comply with the new Voluntary Product Standard, the professional can be confident that he is ordering materials which meet nationally recognized standards.

#### AITC Today

Under the leadership of Paul Beattie, named Executive Vice President in 1970, the American Institute of Timber Construction has just passed its 21st year. Staff size has grown to 13 full time employees serving 23 member companies. These members represent about 90 - 95 percent of all U.S. production of structural glued laminated timber.

AITC engineers are engaged in a broad spectrum of tasks, ranging from research and the development of new laminating specifications to providing technical assistance to engineers, architects and member companies upon request.

In addition, AITC publications covering design and manufacture of glulam beams are referenced in building codes throughout the country. Except for the Timber Construction Manual, which is available from John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016, single copies of all publications are available from AITC headquarters, 333 West Hampden Ave., Englewood, Colo. 80110. The following publications are on file: a Spec-Data Sheet on Structural Glued Laminated Timber of Douglas Fir, Western Larch, Southern Pine, Hem-Fir and California Redwood giving technical information on lumber, adhesives and design stresses for laminated timber; Standard Specifications for Hardwood Glued Laminated Timber covering technical data on hardwood for laminating and Inspection Manual, AITC 200-73, covering quality control and testing procedures for the production of glulam members.

Other technical aids include AITC's 36-page Sweet's Catalog brochure on structural glued laminated timber and the association's Tudor Arch Calculator and Beam Calculator. The two calculators are cardboard slide rules designed for preliminary calculations. They are available from AITC at \$1 each.

AITC also has a toll free number. Any code official, architect, engineer or other industry professional can receive personal assistance from AITC engineers simply by calling 800-525-1625. Hours are 8:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. weekdays, Mountain Standard or Daylight time.

#### FILENE CENTER DESCRIPTION (Continued from page 13)

##### STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:

Glulam members are used for the main structural components of the theatre roof and for canopies at the side's rear stages. Two-inch nominal Douglas Fir tongue-and-groove decking provides roof surfaces and two-inch-nominal Western Red Cedar tongue-and-groove decking was used for all exposed wall material.

Due to the size of the project, the stage house was framed in structural steel. However, it is also clad in Western Red Cedar tongue-and-groove decking.

##### SPECIAL FEATURES:

1. Roof Configuration
2. Acoustical Considerations
3. Exposed Connections and Tension Members
4. Fire Resistance

##### SIZE OF STRUCTURE:

Theatre seats 3,500 people at orchestra level or on elevated balcony at rear of the theatre and 1,500 additional spectators on an outdoor sloping grass lawn.

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# NYSAA

New York State Association of Architects

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM 1974

# AIA

State Organization  
The American Institute of Architects

### WHO WE ARE

Membership in the New York State Association of Architects is principally confined to registered architects in New York State who are members of the American Institute of Architects. Although a component, members of the New York Society of Architects are not required to be members of the AIA.

Our membership is statewide in twelve separate geographic components. Except for the Metropolitan Region of New York, each chapter controls an independent region.

### WHAT AN ARCHITECT DOES

The architect serves the public through his client in the essential role to plan for and design our physical environment. The architect is involved in the decisions of feasibility, financing and programming. He or she is responsible for the design and function of the building forms around us as well as the control of their construction. The judgement of the architect determines the optimum value of our environment.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sample of brochure sent to all New York State Legislators and members of NYSAA/AIA.

### EDUCATION TRAINING & LICENSING

In order to safeguard life, health & property, the Board of Regents of New York State has the power to grant licenses to practice architecture on the successful completion of qualifying examinations. Candidates for the examination usually have obtained a degree in architecture on completion of four years of specialized education in an accredited university followed by three years of experience working with a licensed architect. Only those who have been granted licenses may represent themselves as architects.

### LEGISLATIVE MINUTEMAN PROGRAM

The New York State Association of Architects maintains a legislative volunteer program comprised of active professionals who, through awareness and concern have made a commitment to acquaint members of the legislature with the views of the architectural profession on issues affecting the environment, the construction industry, and the profession of architecture.

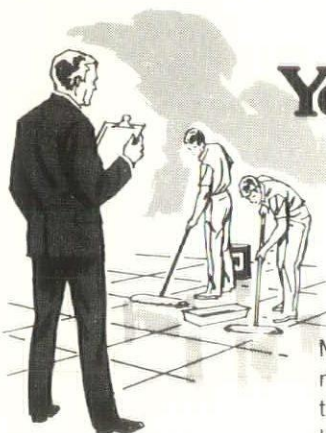
### LEGISLATIVE MEMORANDA

Position papers, memoranda, memos, and newsletters are circulated to members of the legislature, members of the architectural profession, and interested community associations. These communications are prepared with the cooperation of pertinent NYSAA/AIA committees as follows:

- Political Affairs
- Housing, Urban Development & Community Planning
- Education Law
- State Building Code
- Environment
- Criminal Justice Architecture
- Service, Compensation & Contracts
- Building Industry Coordination
- Hospitals & Health
- School and College Architecture
- Insurance
- Architects Training & Education
- Inter-Professional

(continued)





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## SOME VITAL STATISTICS

67% of all Architects belong to the American Institute of Architects, some 25,000 members with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

In New York State there are more than 6000 architects registered; of these approximately 4500 reside in the state and of these approximately 3000 are members of this Association.

## AFFILIATED EFFORTS

New York State Council on Architecture is a state agency whose broad scope is to encourage and achieve excellence in architecture and man-made environments; presently funded for statewide study of agencies to eliminate duplication and obsolete administration of the construction process. Results of this study will demonstrate methods of achieving greater economy.

This Association supports and cooperates with Council by interacting committees on many related issues.

## THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE

A/E Procurement — uniform, non-political methods of selection of architects and engineers — use basis of particular qualifications, not cost of services — we believe competitive bidding is not in public interest for professional services.

Building Code — believe efforts should be made toward uniformity with other jurisdictions with states to follow recent guidelines proposed by the American Institute of Architects.

Unincorporated Business Tax — oppose statewide extension of this form of double taxation.

Education Law — clarification of filing of construction drawings to prevent refiling without architects knowledge or consent as harmful to the interest of general public. Continue to oppose licensing of persons to design "structures" not qualified as architects or engineers. Maintain an overview on the practice of architecture to prevent infringements adversely affecting safety & best interest of the general public.

Statute of Limitations — the design professions seek a 10 year statute of limitation on alleged latent defects in design. Professions threatened ad infinitum with "third party" action.



# ARCHITECTS OF NEW YORK STATE

## SUPPORT THESE PUBLIC ISSUES

### HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY PLANNING

Support state wide bond issue for housing for the Elderly.

Support basic concept of the Urban Development Corporation to remain free of the entanglements of local laws.

Recognize increased state responsibility due to Federal program curtailment and increases of revenue sharing policy.

Support South Richmond Development Corporation.

### REHABILITATION

Establish public corporation for rehabilitation through loans.

### LANDMARK PRESERVATION

We will offer a statewide plan for preservation of areas unique to New York State — man-made and natural — and work to identify statewide/man-made features. There is a need to establish seed-money for the stabilizing of recognized landmarks until suitable programs for rehabilitation are affected. Seed money would be returned to revolving fund for use in new landmark preservation.

### ENERGY CONSERVATION

We recognize in all State building and State subsidized building the need for higher "first costs" to reduce the energy consumption of buildings during their life cycle. Residential; commercial and other non-industrial buildings now account for 50% of the energy consumption in New York State (Environmental Plan 1973).

Reconsider standard for use of lighting in all buildings both exterior and interior.

Place emphasis on reusing existing buildings where possible, to avoid consumption of energy involved in building new structures.

We urge development of research programs for devising the most efficient source of long range energy supply, such as solar and geothermal.

### AIR RIGHTS

Research in a new concept to plan by municipalities for the identification and conservation of air rights in new concepts of schools, housing, etc. Control development of air rights to uses for public benefit only.

### ENVIRONMENT

We support the Environmental Plan prepared by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, land use planning, growth policy, transportation. We urge that this department become official planning agency with legal authority to execute plans.

Support control of highway advertising signs and legislation to alleviate visual pollution.

Support preparation of environmental impact statements for state projects.

Formulate rules to eliminate architectural barriers for the handicapped in theaters, schools, libraries, etc.

### TRANSPORTATION

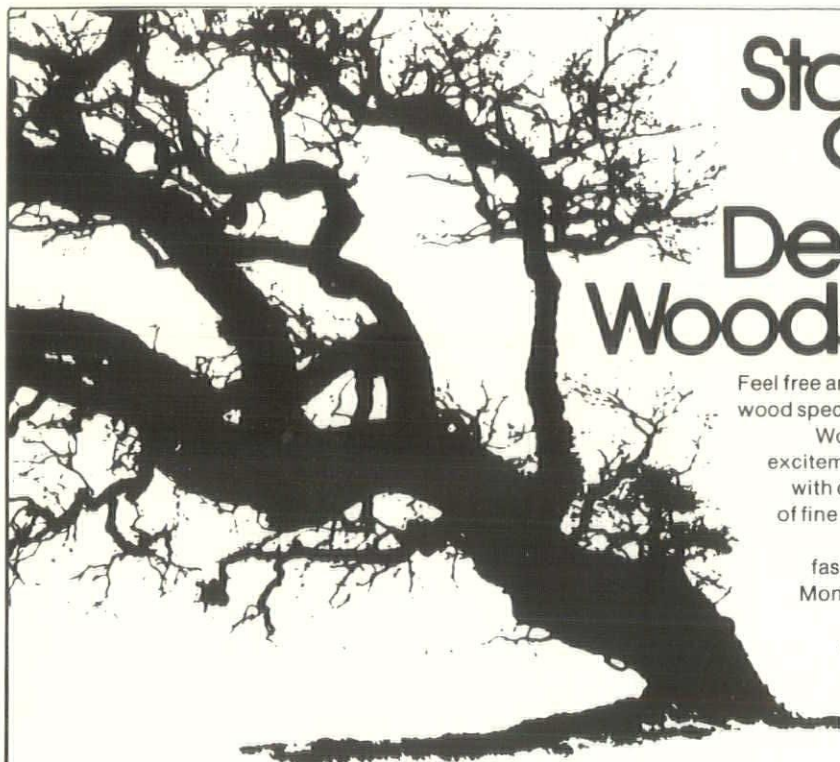
Allocation of more State and Federal revenue sharing funds for public transportation to improve services and decrease reliance on energy consuming automobiles. We suggest restriction of highway funds to maintenance of existing highways and development of highways related to new community growth.

### ZONING

Develop enabling legislation for zoning which will coordinate planning with natural features as well as social implications. Known as "impact zoning", this will permit evaluation at same time as new needs occur.

Support legislation which will favor planned development similar to that proposed by the AIA National Policy.





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### AMF HEADQUARTERS (continued from page 7)

One of the primary considerations was interior space planning and design. Traffic flow, population levels from area to area, growth programs, corporate operating characteristics, noise and lighting levels, maintenance programs and dozens of other factors were considered. Flow charts and work analysis studies were applied with the resultant interior layout greatly reducing inter office traffic and providing maximum working spaces for each of the corporation's 350 administrative and executive employees, while eliminating wasted space and thereby creating savings increased productivity due to the building's efficient layout and designed environment is another economic bonus.

A special effort was made to have the exterior of the building project the personality of AMF Incorporated which occupied its first major plant in Brooklyn in 1900 and has maintained headquarters in New York ever since. The new White Plains' site was chosen after studies indicated that a location north of the city was in the over-all best interests of its employees and the corporation. Recognized as a well established and successful company, it is one of the pioneers in the development of leisure time equipment and industrial products. To capture both facets of this personality, the building conveys the image of being traditional and stable, yet, at the same time, sophisticated and inventive.

The exterior form of the building is an out growth of its natural environment as well as the interior demands. The upward sloping of the land contributes toward a structural design that is dominating, yet not overpowering. The two upper floors protrude over the lower floors, with slender exterior columns rising three floors. The use of a light beige precast facade cantilevered over a solar-bronze glass enclosure creates a bold, yet classic building with dramatic contrasts. The soft tones of the two materials in combination produce a feeling of warmth, further enhancing the initial concept, that of a dominating but not overpowering appearance.

As nearly as was possible the natural beauty of the site has been preserved to provide an appealing setting for the structure. It constitutes a suitable backdrop for a pleasant combination of tranquility with excitement and stability with innovation. The preservation of the site has some additional benefits too, in that it will assist in water drainage, soil retention and ecological control for the site.

Construction of the five story cantilever type building was completed in February, 1972 with Brodsky, Hopf and Adler, Architects and Engineers acting as designers and planners with Thomas J. Mannino, Architect responsible for the working drawings of the building shell. Jack Stone, engineer; Joseph Fraoli, structural engineer; Dolph Rotfeld Associates, site engineering, and Kaneji Domoto, landscape architect, also collaborated on the project.



The following article has been reprinted from the June 1969 Empire State Architect in response to demand.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS STATE RULES RELATING TO FIRM NAMES, LETTERHEADS AND TITLE BLOCKS

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New York State Board of Examiners

### A. DEFINITIONS

**Principal**—A licensed architect or engineer who is a sole proprietor or legal partner in a firm. A partner is a member of a firm who is responsible for the losses of the firm and who is legally liable for the acts of the firm.

**Associate**—An associate is an employee of a firm and not a partner, but is distinguished from other employees by having a special employment agreement giving him greater responsibilities than other employees and, under clearly defined conditions, a share of the firm's profits or gross income before and to a greater extent than other employees. An associate of a firm shall be duly licensed as architect or engineer.

**Partnership**—A firm of two or more principals, who may be either licensed architects or architects and engineers. As defined in the Partnership Law of the State of New York, a partnership agreement and any change in a partnership agreement must be filed in the office of the County Clerk.

### B. FIRM NAME

1. The firm name shall be the name or names of the principal or principals with the profession identified after the name or names:

a. If a sole proprietor, the full name or surname may be used, followed by the title "Architect". If surname only is used, the full name shall be shown elsewhere on the letterhead.

b. If a partnership, full names or surnames may be used, followed by "Architects" or "Architect(s) and Engineer(s)", using singular or plural to accurately indicate a single or several partners in each profession.

2. A partnership may choose not to list names of all partners in the firm name. The partners' names contained in the firm name may be preceded or followed by "Partners" or "Partnership". The partners whose names are contained in the firm name shall be active partners, except as follows:

a. A firm may continue under a partnership name for a maximum period of five years after the death or retirement of one or more of the named partners. At expiration of this period, the firm name shall be changed so as to contain only the names of the active partner or partners. The use of the previous firm name may be continued, provided that it is preceded by "formerly" or "successors to", when the active partners have the express permission of the retired partner or part-

ners or of the heirs or estate of the deceased partner or partners.

b. A firm may continue under a partnership name after the death or retirement of one or more of the named partners when the active partners have the express permission of the retired partner or partners or of the heirs or estate of the deceased partner or partners, all in accordance with the Partnership Law, provided that the listing of partners as required elsewhere in this section contain the name(s) of the retired or deceased partner(s) with year of retirement or de-

cease.

c. A firm presently using a firm name at variance with the rules hereinbefore stated shall have three (3) years from the effective date of this rule to change to a correct designation of firm name.

3. A firm having one or several associates may use the term "Associate" or "Associates" in the firm name. Should the term be used, each associate must be listed on the letterhead and identified as to profession. If the term is not used in the firm name, the listing and professional identification of associates is optional.

a. A firm may use the term "and Associate(s)", using the singular or plural to accurately indicate a single or several associates.

b. If the term "Associate(s)" is used in the firm name, it shall follow the identification of the profession as to architecture or engineering. The singular or plural for each profession shall be determined solely by the total number of principals.

4. No individual or partnership (except legally constituted corporations) shall practice architecture under an assumed name that does not in fact reflect the identification of the principal or principals, but nothing in this instance shall be construed as prohibiting the continuation of a firm name as hereinbefore provided.

### C. LISTING OF PRINCIPALS, ASSOCIATES AND OTHERS ON LETTERHEADS

1. Except where the full names of all principals of a firm are contained in a firm name wherein all principals are architects, each principal of the firm must be listed on the letterhead, with name and identification as to profession, only if a firm of both architects and engineers.

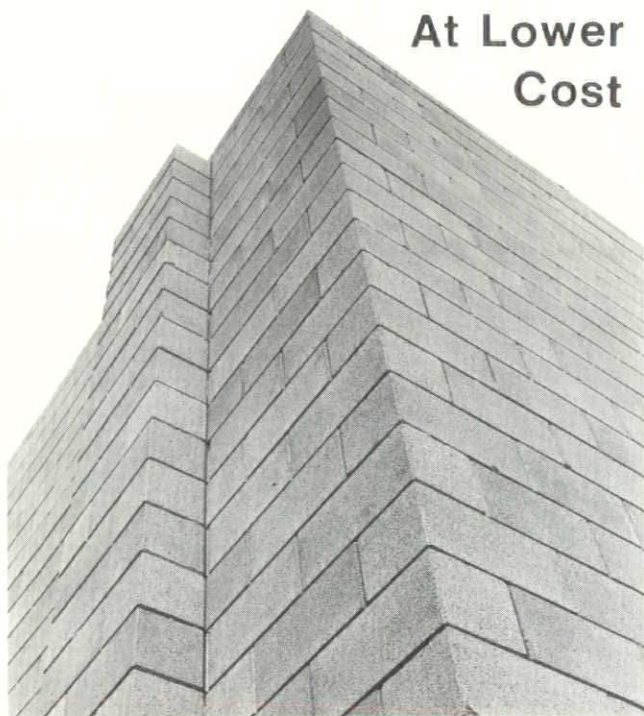
2. Where the term "Associate(s)" is used in a firm name, each associate shall be listed on the letterhead, with name and identification as to profession, except that if all principals and all associates are architects, the designation as to profession is not required. The list of associates shall be separated from the list of principals by a space or line or shall be preceded with the heading "Associate(s)". When the term "Associate(s)" is not contained in the firm name but associates are listed on the letterhead, the same rule shall apply.

3. A firm may, at its option, list on its letterhead the full names of valued employees of the firm who are not licensed in this state as architects or engineers, provided such listing is clearly separate from the listing of principals and associates and that each

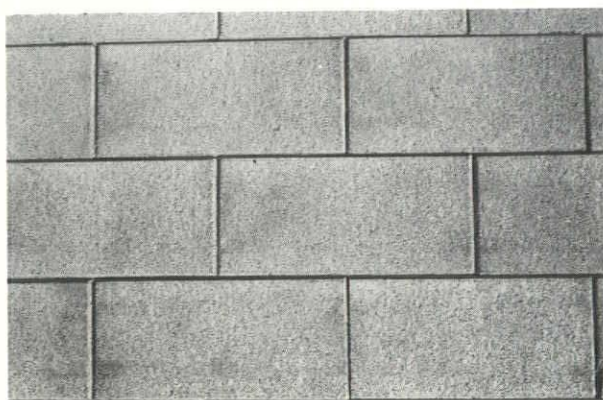


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individual is identified clearly as to title or position and that such title or position is not in conflict with the statutory definitions of the practice of architecture or engineering.

### D. CORPORATIONS

1. A corporation permitted to practice architecture under provisions of the licensing statute must have the full name of its chief executive officer, president, on the title block. The officer must be a licensed architect.

### E. TITLE BLOCK RULES

1. Every firm shall provide a title block on all drawings required for the construction or alteration of buildings or structures.

2. No person shall remove a title block from any print or reproduction of such drawings.

3. The firm name shall appear in the title block either as a sole proprietorship or as a partnership, as defined in paragraphs B.1 and B.2, above, or as a corporation, as defined in paragraph D.1 above. The term "Associate(s)", as defined in paragraph B.3, may be used, but without the listing of any associate(s).

4. Consultants may be listed, provided each is identified as to profession.

5. The owner or lessee's name and the project name and location shall appear in the title block.

6. The seal and signature of one of the principal architects of the firm shall appear in the title block.

7. No non-licensed person's name, other than the name of the owner or lessee of the project or of consultants in non-licensed professions, may appear in the title block.

### F. THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL

1. The seal, as required by the licensing statute, shall be that of an individual architect or engineer and shall not be that of a firm or partnership.

2. The seal shall clearly reproduce on any print or reproduction when affixed to an original drawing. A rubber stamp is acceptable.

3. The seal shall contain the name of the architect, his license number and the words "Registered Professional Architect, State of New York", with the central portion containing the figures of the Great Seal of the State of New York, and shall be not less than one and one-half inches nor more than one and three-quarter inches in diameter □

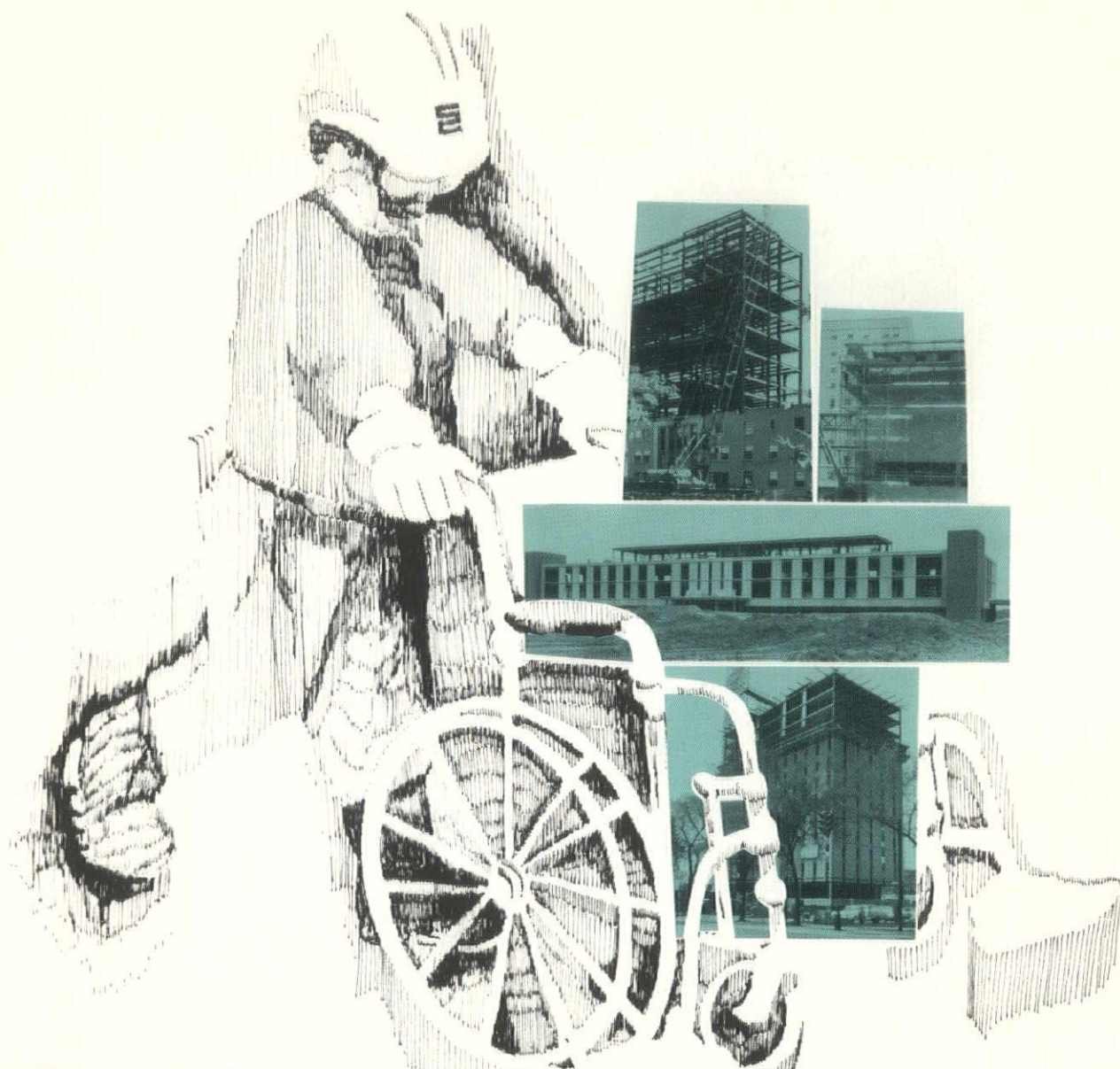
## LETTER TO EDITOR— continued

not children. We labor in the public interest and recognize the implications that we labor dishonestly.

For those who are not aware of the words of John N. Highland on his reading of the article in question, the last sentence of a letter, John N. Highland, Jr. to G.B.C., October 10, 1973: "I have now, of course, the opportunity to read the article and can understand the offense that has been given. This we regret." And we regret the offense given but we'll be damned if one paragraph in one article will destroy that fine relationship which the General Building Contractors of New York Inc. and the New York State Association of Architects have developed over the years, a relationship which is producing dividends for the vital elements of our industry.

— P.B.R.





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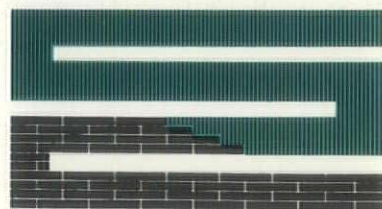
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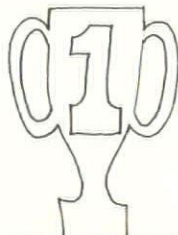


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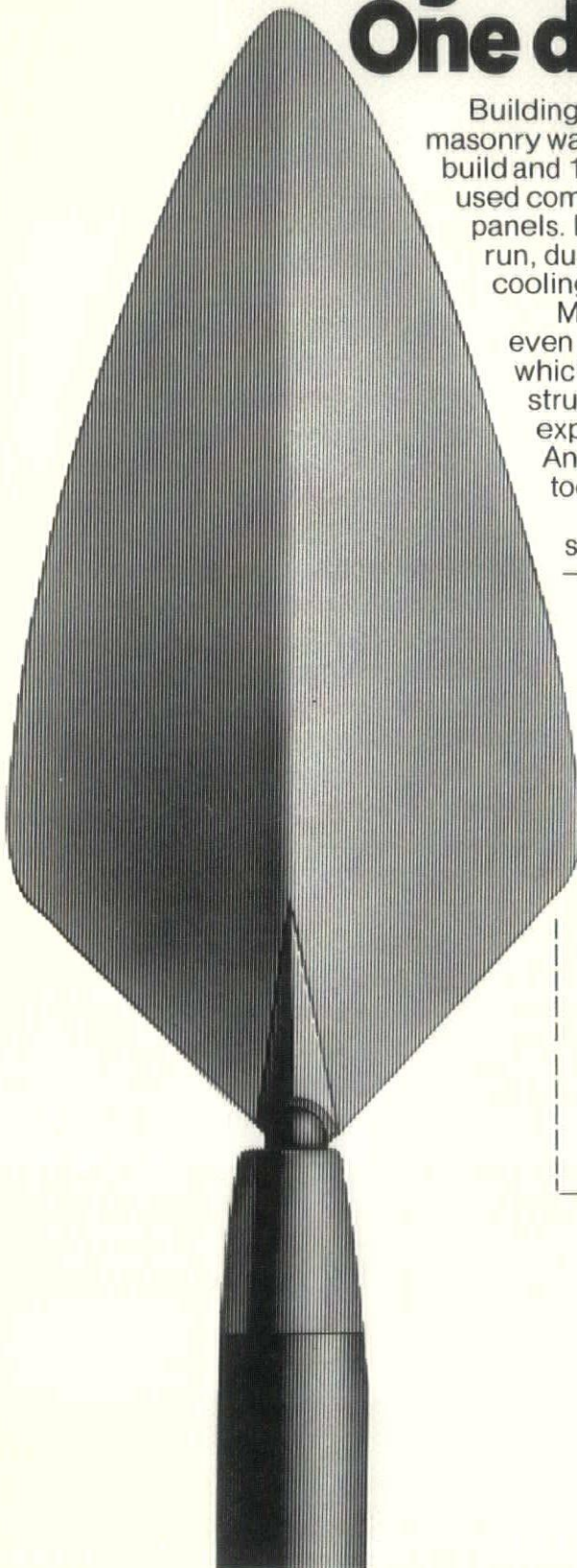
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